

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIII.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NUMBER 43.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

FINALLY DEAD.
In her third attempt within a week, Mary Wilson was successful in committing suicide, near Salem.

DR. GOODIE'S DEAD.
Dr. James Goodie, an old and prominent physician of Monroe county, died of cancer in the stomach.

TO INSPECT AT JOPLIN.
Gov. Stone appointed Patrick McGaughan inspector of oils for the city of Joplin for a term of two years from August 8, 1894. Mr. McGaughan succeeds himself.

A PUMPKIN'S GREAT GROWTH.
A large pumpkin growing in a cornfield near St. Charles, this state, was found by actual tape-line measurement to increase its circumference 8 1/2 inches in 24 hours.

BIT OFF HIS EAR.
A. O. Mayfield, postmaster at Lebanon, and Clarence Vernon, a young farmer, had a fight Tuesday noon, and Mayfield had an ear bitten off and was otherwise badly used up. Vernon was fined \$1 and costs.

MISSOURIANS ABROAD.
John C. Herndon, a native of Howard county, has been nominated for congress by Arizona democrats. In Colorado, John F. Shafroth and John T. Bottom, both ex-Missourians, have been nominated for congress. The Missouriian generally gets there when he goes abroad.

THE LONGEST BEAN POD.
Mrs. R. W. Crumm, living near Victor, Monroe county, sent the editor of the *Paris Appeal* a bean pod that measured 12 1/2 inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick. It contained 14 beans, very much like a bean. It was a bunch bean, the vine growing about three feet high.

FOUND COAL NEAR CHILLICOTHE.
There is considerable excitement in Chillicothe over the discovery of a 4-foot vein of coal but a short distance from the city. A farmer boring a well found, at a depth of 220 feet, a 30 inch vein of coal, covered with a rider rich in copper; at 308 feet, 36 inches of coal, and at a depth of 320 feet, 48 inches of coal.

THERE WAS A LAMP AT HIS WIFE.
John Schneider, a St. Louis laborer, came home intoxicated and finding that his wife had not kept supper for him, picked up a lighted lamp and threw it at her. It broke in pieces on her head and the oil that drenched the unfortunate woman's head and shoulders took fire and burned her in a horrible manner. She died at the city hospital.

A MOTHER'S RARE DEVOTION.
Mrs. Murphy, of St. Louis, aged 85 years, appeared before Governor Stone at Jefferson City last week and begged him to pardon her son, Pat, from the penitentiary where he is serving a thirty years' sentence for a brutal assault upon an old woman in St. Louis. Not having any money to pay railroad fare, she had walked all the way from St. Louis. She declared that her son was innocent.

Governor Stone treated her with great kindness and promised to look into the case and take such action as it should merit. The old woman then went to the penitentiary and saw her son.

PRETTY LITTLE ROMANCE.
Thirty years ago Jim Townsend and Miss Victoria Furr were sweethearts, both living at Arrow Rock. Jim had a successful rival in the person of John Brownlee, also living there, who wooed and won the fair Victoria. After a few years Jim married and both reared families. Mr. Brownlee died some years ago, and within the past three years Mrs. Townsend has passed away, both leaving large families behind. The sweethearts of 30 years ago were again free to place their affections where they would. They were married last week and will make their future home at Nelson.

A SHORT TALK ON ADVERTISING.
By Charles Austin Bates.
It is continuous effort that pays in advertising as in everything else. A business man doesn't keep his store open one day in the week, or one week in the month, or three months in the year. If he advertises that way that is the impression people will get. It is continuousness that has made each letter in the word "Royal" before the words "Baking Powder" worth over \$2,000,000.

The owner of Royal Baking Powder recently refused \$12,000,000 for his business—a business built up and fostered by persistent advertising. People are very forgetful. They have to think pretty hard to remember the vice-presidential candidate two campaigns back, and yet he was pretty well advertised at the time. It has been truly said that the time to advertise is all the time. In business there is no such thing as standing still. A business man must go forward or he will fall back. Even if you do just as much business this year as you did last, some other

fellow is doing more business and he is getting ahead of you.

Each year's effort should be to exceed last year's sales. The only sure way to do it is to advertise. Advertise in busy times because the iron must be struck when it is hot, and advertise in dull times to heat the iron. It can be done.

It is a safe rule to take advertising as you would medicine—when you need it. Advertising is the only medicine for sick business, but it must be of good quality, just as medicine must be good to do good. It is poor policy to publish a misleading ad. The plainer and more truthful it is the better. Business men are coming to understand this, more and more, every day. The time has passed when "people like to be humbugged." Barnum is dead.

When you have decided what to say and how to say it, pick out the best paper you can find and use it. Remember that the best paper is the cheapest and the place to put your advertising is in the place that people look for their news. Make the ads. newsworthy and they will pay.

There is nothing mysterious about advertising. It is an exact science. You are simply telling people where they can get certain needed things. That's all there is of it. If you can tell them about something they want, or ought to want—if you have a good thing to offer—advertising will sell it. Most any sort of advertising is useful, but newspaper advertising is not only the best but it costs less than any other kind—service considered. You can get more circulation—talk to more people—for less money, in a newspaper, than in any other way. Figure it out and see.

THE PROFESSION OF WIFE.

From Harper's Bazar.

Of the three distinctively natural womanly professions, those of wife, mother, and housewife, that of wife has been comparatively neglected of late years. On the other hand, motherhood and housewifery have attained the dignity of sciences. The periodical literature of to-day teems with special advice and instruction to those holding these professions.

Now it is submitted that women have become mothers and housekeepers altogether too much. Young children must be properly cared for, and homes must be made and kept by women. This is undoubtedly true. But to be a complete mother and housekeeper is not the end and aim of every woman's existence, even though she is married, and has children. Many women have thought so, and in carrying out their idea have submerged mind and body, believing such sacrifice laudable and necessary.

But in doing so they have ignored and nearly lost sight of a profession of equal dignity and importance. Nay, of primary and paramount importance and dignity, since the "woman" and the "wife" may exist without either of the other professions, while the others cannot exist without these. And the most perfect specimen of mother and housekeeper is a very weak-minded and miserable specimen unless she has first realized the full completion of her womanhood and wifehood.

The first year or two of married life has been heretofore thought sufficient time for a woman to give to her husband as companion, comrade, friend—in short, specially to her profession of wife. After that she sinks herself more or less completely, according to her disposition and temperament, into being a mother and housewife. However finely equipped the woman may be mentally and physically for social and intellectual companionship, and for a life in which such powers take prominent part, she appears to regard the sacrifice of the best part of her talents to it with a good grace.

Slowly but surely the husband is relegated to his newspaper, his solitary cigar, then to his club and his special friends, for entertainment and solace. But his home is a marvel of order and neatness, his clothing is in perfect order, and his dinners are marvellously served. What more can the man want? His children are a wife is a devoted mother and a noble housekeeper. What can a man ask more than this?

RESULT OF GAMBLING.

Chauncey Dewey.

A considerable proportion of failures in business and 90 per cent. of the defalcations and thefts and ruin of youth among people who are employed in places of trust are due directly to gambling. I have seen in my vast employment so much misery from the head of the family neglecting its support, and squandering its earnings in the lottery or the policy shop, and promising young men led astray in a small way, and finally becoming fugitives or landing in the criminal dock, that I have come to believe that the community which licenses and tolerates public gambling cannot have prosperity in business, religion in its churches or morality in its people.

POLITICAL.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The past week has been a comparatively quiet one in the political field, notwithstanding that the congressional elections are but six weeks away. The active campaigning of public meetings, speeches and the usual methods of appealing to party spirit and stirring up party enthusiasm have hardly begun in the country at large, although well under way in some few states and congressional districts. This does not mean, however, that the party leaders are idle. A vast amount of preparatory work, especially in the preparation of speeches and other campaign literature, has been going on steadily for weeks and months. Many of the leaders are taking a few weeks of more or less complete rest after the long and arduous session of congress before taking the stump.

One difficulty that has to be faced in dealing with the tariff question is the fact that the stock of criticism and predictions, both friendly and adverse, regarding the new tariff law has been pretty well exhausted, while the law has not yet been in operation long enough to afford much basis for conclusions as to its actual effect upon the business of the country. Nor is it at all certain that its effect will become sufficiently apparent during the remaining weeks of the campaign to supply much campaign material. Nevertheless the tariff and silver appear likely to continue to be the chief topics of political debate till the 6th of November.

It may be remarked that the A. P. A. movement is clearly being viewed with more concern by both the old parties as the campaign progresses. The republican state conventions have generally refrained from any platform declaration on the subject, while the democratic conventions have generally denounced the movement. What the association does is done with such secrecy that it is next to impossible for outsiders to measure its influence and strength with any accuracy.

DID NOT WANT HIM.

Lowell wanted to introduce McKinley at Topeka Wednesday, but the republican committee would not allow him to do so.

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATS.

The Washington democratic platform indorses the Chicago platform of 1892 and President Cleveland's administration; the new tariff bill is commended, also democratic legislation against trusts; the income tax feature of the tariff law is commended, and free coinage of silver is condemned as unpatriotic; one transcontinental route is condemned, and the A. P. A. denounced.

MONTANA DEMOCRATS.

Cleveland and the democratic national administration were indorsed by the Montana democratic state convention. The resolutions favor the tariff reform, the election of senators by popular vote and the unconditional free coinage of silver. P. S. Corbett, of Missoula, was nominated for congress. Judge L. A. Luce, of Bozeman, was nominated for associate judge.

There are three full tickets in the field for all state and county officers except in Meagher county, where the democrats and populists fused, each taking half the nomination. The legislature chosen this fall will elect two United States senators. There was some fusion sentiment, but the fusionists were in the minority.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

The Connecticut democratic platform expresses confidence in and pledges support to President Cleveland; congratulates the people on the recent revision of the tariff, and applauds President Cleveland upon his skillful efforts to restore the currency in the country to a better condition than it has enjoyed for 30 years; demands a constitutional convention; raps the A. P. A. movement in strong language, declaring it to be a vicious thing, dangerous to civil liberty and in violation of the declaration of the rights guaranteed by the constitution. The acceptance of free railroad passes by public officials is condemned. The enactment of a strict corrupt practices act is favored. Economy in state expenditures is approved, as is all legislation favoring the industrial elevation of working men.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

The free silver forces won in the Nebraska democratic convention. Congressman W. J. Bryan was nominated for the United States senate. After renewing their allegiance to Jeffersonian principles, and expressing the belief that a "public office is a public trust" and that all men were created equal, the income tax was indorsed, election of senators by the people advocated and an amendment to the constitution making a president ineligible to re-election called for. The A. P. A. movement was denounced in severe terms.

The following clause in favor of silver closed the platform:

We indorse the language used by the Hon. John G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver money, as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him that "the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and in order to undo the wrong already done, and to prevent the further appreciation of money, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

We regard the right to issue money as an attribute of sovereignty and believe that all money needed to supplement the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and to make the dollar stable in purchasing power that it will default neither debtor nor creditor, should be issued by the general government as the greenbacks were issued, that such money should be redeemable in coin, the government to exercise the option by redeeming in gold or silver whichever is most convenient for the government.

We believe that all money issued by the government, whether gold, or silver or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to denounce by contract that which the government makes money by law.

After the adoption of the platform the leaders of the fusion and anti-fusion factions announced an agreement and Judge Holcomb, the populist candidate for governor, was indorsed by a large majority.

The ticket was completed as follows, the 104 anti-fusionists bolting during the progress: Lieutenant governor, J. N. Gaffin; secretary of state, F. R. Ellick; treasurer, G. A. Linkhart; attorney general, D. B. Carey; auditor, J. C. Dahlman; commissioner of public lands and buildings, S. J. Kent; superintendent of public instruction, W. A. Jones. Holcomb, Gaffin, Carey, Kent and Jones are populist nominees. The regular convention then adjourned.

The bolters at once organized into a separate convention and began the work of selecting a straight democratic ticket. This was soon made up as follows: For governor, P. D. Sturdevant; lieutenant governor, R. E. Dunphy; secretary of state, D. T. Rolf; auditor, Otto Bauman; treasurer, Luke Driththal; attorney general, John H. Ames; commissioner of public lands and buildings, Jacob Bigler; superintendent of public instruction, Milton Doolittle. The bolters' convention then adjourned, after adopting a platform similar to the other excepting that it favored a gold basis.

The bolter ticket was at once taken to the secretary of state at Lincoln with the demand that he receive and register it as the ticket of the democratic convention. The secretary of state said the matter of which was the real democratic ticket would have to be determined by the courts.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Amid a sense of wild excitement the New York democrats nominated unanimously for governor Senator David B. Hill. Senator Hill was chairman of the convention and protested against their action.

Daniel N. Lockwood, a Cleveland man, was named for lieutenant governor and Wm. J. Gaynor, an anti-slapper, for judge of the court of appeals.

Whitney declined to run, Flower refused re-nomination and Hill had also declined repeatedly. The convention forced the nomination upon the senator and it is expected that he will accept though he has not yet formally done so.

The platform adopted is as follows: The democratic party of New York congratulates the people of the state upon the restoration of business confidence and the improvement of industrial conditions which are following the repeal by a democratic congress of its republican predecessor's unsound financial legislation, driving out our gold and threatening a silver standard, a worse than war tariff, unnecessarily adding to the cost of living, diminishing federal revenues and overstimulating favored industries at the government's expense; profligate expenditures converting an assured treasury surplus into an alarming deficit; these were the ill conceived and ill fated products of republican partisanship which brought the treasury to the verge of financial and industrial ruin, which wiped out private fortunes, reduced incomes, turned tens of thousands of men out of work, closed factories, destroyed life, brought thousands of deserving poor face to face with starvation and inflicted general distress upon the American people. The complete transfer of the government to the democratic party was too late to avert these terrible evils; it could only remove the causes and repair the injury.

We therefore rejoice that by the repeal of the Sherman law for the purchase of silver and the storage of silver bullion all fear of a depreciated currency has been allayed and faith has been restored in the ability of the government to maintain a constant parity between its gold and silver coinage; that by the repeal of the McKinley tariff law, the inordinate taxation of the many for the benefit of the few has not been notably diminished and in place of inequitable and monstrous customs duties which have starved some industries and overfed others, the tariff schedules have been adjusted so that while affording ample safeguards for American labor they reduce the price to the people of necessities of life and encourage the promotion of industry by cheapening the cost of many raw materials used in manufacture; and that by reducing expend-

itures wherever possible, and by provision for additional revenues, the legitimate demands upon the federal treasury will no longer exceed the government's income and necessitate an increase in the public debt.

The beneficial effects of the adoption of these salutary measures of public policy are already plainly apparent. Each day gives evidence of returning prosperity. Mills closed by the effects of republican legislation are reopening and their operatives are returning to work. Merchants report a largely increasing volume of business and manufacturers are preparing for the period of prosperity which the readjustment of the tariff and cheaper raw materials certainly assure.

We concur with President Cleveland that the new tariff law does not embody the full measure of tariff reform, but with him also believe its provisions for cheaper and freer raw materials and lower taxes as a substantial recognition of democratic principles and we look for the law an impartial trial, confident that its successful operation will convince the people of the wisdom of democratic policy and induce them to demand its proper extension. While favoring, therefore, such wise modification and readjustment of particular schedules by the enactment of separate bills, as future conditions and the fulfillment of democratic pledges may require, we deprecate, pending a fair trial of the law by actual operation, any further effort at tariff revision which under present conditions would be likely to retard improvement in business and thereby prolong the evils brought upon the country by republican folly.

The repeal of the federal elections law and the measures for the suppression of trusts were indorsed; the platform of 1892 reaffirmed; "honest money" principles upheld; civil service reform commended; the efforts made by the senators and representatives in congress from this state to avert the imposition of the present income tax commended; and finally "the honest purpose and high ideas which have characterized the administration of President Cleveland" were commended and earnest support promised in all his efforts to secure the enactment of democratic measures and the carrying out of democratic pledges.

THE VIRTUE OF CONCEIT.

"The Conceited Sex," by W. S. Walsh, in North American Review.

In its beginning conceit or vanity is a virtue, not a vice. It is the conscious sense of noblesse, obliging man to live up to his noblesse. It is the desire for admiration, keeping woman up to the plane of pleasing. In other words, it is a most powerful incentive to right-seeming and noble conduct. But in a broad and general way we can say that whenever the consciousness of deserving admiration is overbearing and overwhelming; whenever it is a lie or the cause of lies; whenever it induces the individual to be offensive, overbearing or ridiculous; whenever it leads to the sacrifice of principle, honor, and self-respect; whenever it entails the comfort of others—then it is a vice, and is properly stigmatized by the unpleasant name of conceit or vanity. Now, in which sex is the inordinate love of admiration attended with the greater loss of principle, truth, and self-respect—in which does it take on the more of offensive, overbearing and ridiculous shape? That the conceit of man is more overbearing than the vanity of woman is self-evident. For man is the stronger sex, and it is the tendency of ill-directed strength to be overbearing. Undoubtedly this is a condition of mind that is unpleasant and vexatious to other minds which are brought in contact therewith. But at least it has the merit of truthfulness. At least the man believes in himself. He credits himself with the qualities upon which he conceits himself. The fact may not be a fact; to him, however, it is a fact. But a woman's vanity is never entirely truthful, never entirely sincere. It is a wild desire to impress by appearing to be something which she is not, and which she instinctively knows she is not. It is a confession of weakness in the very attempt to put on a show of strength. A vice that is based upon an honest misconception of a fact is infinitely less harmful than a vice that is based upon a wilful distortion of fact. A lie is really the only great crime that a human can commit. Well and wisely did the old theologians, when casting about for a name which should hold up the enemy of mankind to the uttermost detestation, brand him and stigmatize him forever as the Father of Lies. And because the vanity of woman is founded upon untruth, it is more offensive and ridiculous, entails a greater loss of principle, of honor, of self-respect than the conceit of man.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By Rev. John Snyder.

Judging from certain newspaper statements, it would seem that large numbers of people in St. Louis have not grasped the idea that underlies the function and place of the Normal School in the educational system of our city. In the first place, this school is not a part of the common school system of the city. It is a technical school, and one having a very clearly defined purpose. That purpose is to educate and supply teachers for the common schools.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAUNT THOMPSON DEAD.

Launt Thompson, the noted sculptor, died in New York.

GIVEN A DINNER.

A dinner was given in honor of Congressman W. L. Wilson by the Chamber of Commerce of London.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

Captain Henry W. Howgate, who, over 12 years ago, embezzled over \$300,000 from the government, was arrested in New York.

B. & L. ASSOCIATIONS.

The forthcoming report of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, upon building associations, puts Missouri among the foremost states in the number of these institutions. Missouri, it is shown, has 368 building associations. St. Louis, of course, leads with the surprising list of 201 associations. St. Louis county has 40; the city of Sedalia has 7; Hannibal, 5; Kansas City 11; Jefferson City 4; St. Joseph 9. One St. Joseph association, the Phoenix, has 1904 shareholders. Kansas City has two that exceed this—the Continental, with 3540 shareholders, and the Mercantile, with 2077 shareholders. Sedalia has an association, the Equitable, with 1676 shareholders.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A German Evangelical Deaconess Hospital was dedicated at Jerusalem, July 3. The edifice with the lot cost 300,000 francs. It has accommodations for fifty or sixty patients. The sick of any religion or nationality are to be admitted.

The statistics of the Baptists in Sweden show 550 churches, with 36,291 members, 37,254 Sunday school scholars and 3,663 Sunday school teachers. The additions during the past year were 2,240, and 19 new churches were organized.

The Church of Apostolic Faith and Order is the name of a new religious sect in St. Louis. The movement is a return to primitive methods of Christianity, and omits choirs, pews, salaries and preachers and the many refinements of modern Christianity.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

The United States commission appointed to investigate the Chicago strike, after a two days' executive session for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon a report to be submitted to the president, adjourned until the last week in October.

The commission was able to harmonize such differences of opinion as existed, and there will be no minority report. The report will be a full document, so one of the members of the commission said, and will, after summarizing the facts as set forth in the testimony and discussing at considerable length the schemes suggested for adjusting and avoiding differences between labor and capital, gives its conclusions.

Their conclusions, the commissioners have decided not to make public. It would, they say, be disconcerting to the president to do so.

"The solution of the problem with which we are to deal," said one of the commissioners, "is a more difficult one than that of the civil war. The government knew what it had to do—meet force with force. This problem is beset with the perplexities that surround the rights of capital and of personal liberty. We have had no experience of other countries to guide us. The report will discuss the question in all its phases, and, I think, offer something practical, although, of course, any legislation must be tentative."

It is believed that the report will lay special stress on arbitration, and will offer a general scheme of arbitration for the settlement of future difficulties.

NEW YORK'S SCANDAL.

The New York *Tribune* in a carefully prepared article estimates the amount levied in blackmail by the New York police in the past twenty-five years at 100 million dollars. "It is doubtful," it says, "if America realizes the magnitude of the scandal which Dr. Parkhurst, the Lexow committee and Mr. Goff have laid bare. Tom Gould's testimony showed that the blackmail has been going on for years. Thus, conservatively computed, the total becomes more stupendous than has been the case in any other official scandal in American history. The price charged for protection was well established as is the price of pig iron or wheat—and, unlike them, it did not fluctuate. When a respectable house opened its proprietor was expected to pay \$500 to the captain of the precinct as initiation fee and the expectation was always realized. After that, as long as the house was running, a regular contribution of \$50 a month was called for. Default in any payment was the signal for an immediate raid. Complaints were received by the society for the prevention of vice of 1,435 houses of ill-fame during the past year. Mr. Frank Moir, counsel for the society, estimates that less than one-third of the existing houses

FOREIGN NEWS.

The long-expected battle between the Japanese and Chinese forces at Ping Yang, in northern Korea, has been fought. The dispatches published from Seoul and confirmed from Shanghai leave no doubt that Japan has won a victory that not only puts her in complete possession of Korea but seriously weakens the entire military defense of the Chinese Empire. Besides losing a large part of the flower of her army and several of her ablest officers, China must suffer even more from the moral effect of so disastrous a rout and the display of such unexpected tactics by the Japanese.

After keeping up a steady and effective fire on the Chinese front at Ping Yang the Japanese sent three columns to make a combined attack upon the Chinese flanks and rear. The attack was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the 20,000 Chinese, finding themselves hemmed in on all sides, were utterly demoralized and fled in all directions. The Chinese loss is estimated at three or four thousand killed and some 15,000 prisoners, including four generals. The Japanese say they lost but 30 killed and 270 wounded. The Japanese say that this ends the war in Korea, and that it is now merely a question whether China will submit at once to meet terms as Japan may dictate, or will take the chance of still more and heavier disaster. Even before the battle at Ping Yang it was being said that Tokyo wages were being laid that the Japanese would be at Peking only in November.

Emperor William's Königsberg speech against the East Prussian mobster is still the chief political topic of press comment in Germany; and while the recalcitrant nobles disclaim any opposition to the Emperor himself and assert that they hold his advisers alone responsible, the breach yet remains, and with no prospect of early healing. The military maneuvers in Germany and Austria have been regarded more or less by the cholora epidemic, but have nevertheless reached large proportions, and have been pronounced satisfactory by those immediately interested. France is also well pleased with the evolutions of her armies. Meantime it is regarded as significant that Dr. Financier, his declared "that the Russian Emperor is strongly in favor of peace, and that 'if France begins a war or is the cause of a war breaking out, Russia will not sustain her.'"

The multiplying indications of reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian government are attracting much attention and every step in that direction is closely watched in European political circles. Another shadow has arisen over the relations between England and France, growing out of their rival claims in Africa, the bone of contention just now being Madagascar. The shoguns of Japan and the emperors of the United States of Paris and Professor Von Helmholtz have been among the notable events of the week.

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

John J. Ingalls.

I claim, that notwithstanding the cries of corruption, notwithstanding the walls of the Jeronims about the deplorable state of politics, that the people of this country are getting just exactly as good government as they deserve. There is a great deal of talk about the senate of the United States being a "banker's club," about "senior trust senators," but I stand here to say that if the United States senate has in it an imbecile millionaire who does not know enough to answer to the yea and nay of the roll call, he is there because some constituency sent him there. Not all the millions of the Vanderbilts multiplied by those of all the Astors can put a corrupt man in any office if the people do not care to have him there. These men are in power because the people do not attend to their duties. There are more good people than bad people in this country; if there are not then the government of the United States should quit business, go into the hands of a receiver and shut up shop. I know there are a number of people in this country who love to enlarge their paycheries and go about the streets thanking God they are not like other men. There are men who like to talk about the degrading and contaminating touch of modern politics, who get off and flock by themselves because they are too good to associate with their fellows. But I notice that such men are generally very doubtful, and in that respect a man is like an egg: when it takes an argument to prove that he is very good he is doubtful, and when he is doubtful he is bad.

IT'S A NAP YOU NEED.

Alice Calverly, "that's an old medicine," advocated by Hain's Journal of Health in the following pleasant way: Take the dose—

A room without a touch of some sort is only half furnished. Life is full of ups and downs, and all that saves the sanity of the mentally tormented and physically exhausted fortune-fighter, is the periodical good cry and momentary loss of consciousness on the up-stairs lounge or the old sofa in the sitting room. There are times when so many of the things that distract as could be straightened out and the way made clear if one only had a long, comfortable couch on whose soft bosom he can throw himself, boots and brains, stretch his weary frame, unmindful of tidies and tapestry, close his tired eyes, relax the tension of his muscles, and give his harassed mind a chance. Ten minutes of this soothing narcotic when the head throbs, the soul yearns for endless, dreamless, eternal rest, would make the vision clear, nerves steady, the heart light, and the star of hope shine again.

There is no doubt the longing to die is mistaken for the need of a nap. Business men and working women want regular and sympathetic doses of dozing; and after a mossy bank in the shade of an old oak tree that succeeding seasons have converted into a tenement of song-birds, there is nothing that can approach a big sofa, or a low, long couch placed in the corner, where tired nature can turn her face to the wall, and sleep and dose away the gloom.

REFORMING THE GAME.

From the Mexico Intelligencer.

Parents who send their sons off to college will be glad to learn that the national league has drawn up a code which will mitigate the brutality of football. The game is all right but the way it is played now causes parents much uneasiness about the personal safety of their children.